

HIRSOVA RETAKEN ALLIES DRIVE ON

Mackensen Evacuates Topal, 13 Miles from Cernavoda

FALKENHAYN MAKES SWIFT DASH SOUTH

Captures Town and Heights 16 Miles Inside of Frontier

London, Nov. 9.—With the cooperation of Danube naval forces the Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobruja have recaptured Hirsova, which was fired by the enemy as it was evacuated, and have driven Mackensen's troops southward to within thirteen miles of Cernavoda. The Bulgarian troops have fired and evacuated Topal, the half-way point between Hirsova and Cernavoda.

Meanwhile, Falkenhayn has struck another heavy blow in Rumania south of the Red Tower Pass. The Germanic forces swept forward to-day beyond Racovita and Titești and took the village of Surdoia, sixteen miles inside the Rumanian border, and the heights on both sides.

The only substantial success obtained by the Rumanians on this front during the day was the throwing back of the invader east of the Buzeu Valley, south-east of Kronstadt.

War Office Versions of Balkan Battles

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—To-day's official report says:

South of Dorna Vatra and Belbor fighting continues. South of the village of Heli the Austrians counter-attacked.

Transylvania—East of the Buzeu Valley the Rumanians pushed back the Germans, capturing one machine gun and 100 prisoners. In the Tul Valley enemy attacks were repelled.

Bucharest, Nov. 9.—To-day's official report says:

In the region of Dragasavei an enemy attack on the left bank of the Alt was repulsed. The combat continues south of Titești and Racovita. There was great enemy artillery activity along the Danube.

Dobruja—Hirsova has been recaptured with the assistance of Danube naval forces. Before retiring the enemy set fire to Hirsova and also to the village of Topal (twelve miles south of Hirsova).

Berlin, Nov. 9.—To-day's official report says:

Front of Ardennes Charles Francis—In the northern Georgian Mountains Russian attacks were repulsed. Near Belbor and in the Tulgeser sector the Germans by spirited attacks repulsed Russians who had advanced. South-east of Red Tower Pass our attacks continue.

The Hain sector has been crossed and Surdoia, with the heights adjoining on both sides, has been captured. We took 150 prisoners and two cannons. Rumanian counter-attacks were as fruitless as in the Prael sector and in the Vulcan Mountains.

HOLLWEG FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE

Continued from page 1

made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her, by peaceful tool. And what did we want? Lord Grey says that Germany, with her first offer of Belgian neutrality, wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased.

"Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her of her colonies. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British government favored French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without a European war."

Taking up the question of the origin of the war, the Chancellor declared that the action which made the war unavoidable was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30, 1914.

"The whole world knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war," the speaker asserted. "The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization."

Admitted Russia Aided First

The Chancellor said Viscount Grey admitted that the Russian mobilization preceded the German and Austro-Hungarian mobilization. But since he desired to clear the Entente of guilt, Lord Grey could not help referring to the Russian mobilization as Germany's work.

Grey said that Russia mobilized its army only after it received a report that Germany had ordered mobilization. Grey added that Germany had

U-BOATS BREAK CHANNEL GUARD

Six, Aided by German Warships' Sally, Now Raiding French Coast

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 9.—Six or more German submarines broke through the British blockade and ring of defenses under cover of the recent raid by German warships and have been operating extensively off the southern coast of France.

This information came to The Tribune to-day from reliable sources. The raid carried out by enemy warships on the shipping route between the Thames and Holland, on November 1, this report says, was a blind to get half a dozen or more U-boats through the Channel. That it succeeded is evidenced by the unusual activity of submarines in these waters during the last few days. Their roll of victims this week has been exceptionally high.

The British naval authorities are making strenuous efforts to trap some of the raiders, it is said. The Channel patrol has been augmented, and a watch is being kept night and day for any sign of the submarines.

The few critics who share knowledge of the presence of the enemy submarines express the opinion that by now most of them must have escaped and returned to their bases. The continued sinking of vessels in this region, however, suggests that a few raiders are still operating in the Channel or slightly to the north.

The sinking of four more British vessels was announced to-day by Lloyd's. They are the Sheldrake, 2,597 tons, the Sherries, 4,378 tons; the Sunnyside, 447 tons, and the Suffolk Coast, 780 tons.

U. S. to Demand More Details in Arabia Case

Washington, Nov. 9.—The German and Austro-Hungarian governments will be requested to furnish details to the State Department regarding the sinking of the Peninsular & Oriental liner Arabia, it was stated to-day. No information has been received yet as to whether the steamer was torpedoed by a German or an Austrian submarine.

The seriousness of the case in the eyes of officials was increased to-day with the receipt of information from Vice-Consul Westcott, at London, that the Arabia was sunk without warning. That no lives were lost among the passengers, who included two or more Americans, according to unofficial reports, would not mitigate the seriousness of the case, it was said, if the submarine had failed to respect the plumes made by Germany.

Officials also declared that the case would not be affected by the presence of defensive arms on the vessel. Germany's pledge to the American government, made in the Lusitania case, is interpreted as covering all classes of merchant ships, armed or unarmed. The ruling of the State Department on March 25 last, defining the right of merchant vessels to carry armament, is declared to be final as far as the United States government is concerned.

The Arabia case, present indications, seems to resemble that of the Persia, another P. & O. liner, sunk either by a mine or by a submarine without warning. Passengers declared they saw distinctly the wake of a torpedo, but Germany, Austria and Turkey denied that any of their submarines had attacked the vessel. In view of their denials, the State Department was unable to proceed with the case.

Germany Gets Norway's Reply in U-Boat Protest

Christiania, Nov. 9.—The Norwegian note replying to the German protest against the U-boat ordinance of October 13 was to-day delivered to the German Ambassador here.

The controversy between Norway and Germany over the submarine question became acute with the passage of the ordinance of October 13 by King Haakon's government. By this ordinance submarines of belligerent powers were forbidden to traverse Norwegian waters, except in cases of emergency. The latter instance they were directed to remain upon the surface and fly their national flag. Mercantile submarines were also ordered to remain on the surface and display their country's colors.

This ordinance provoked strong feeling in Germany, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was quoted in a Copenhagen paper as saying that the German note of protest would be a serious one that Germany would not calmly submit to the action of the Norwegian government.

ITALIANS TOOK 20 GUNS

Another Battery Found Abandoned in Carso Defences

Rome, Nov. 8.—Italian forces in their offensive against the Austro-Hungarian positions on the Carso front have captured a total of twenty guns, including thirteen of medium calibre, according to the Italian official statement issued to-day. The statement adds:

"On the whole front there were only intermittent bombardments, hindered by bad weather. On the Carso another battery of three howitzers, six-inch, with much ammunition, which had been abandoned by the enemy, was found on Monte Picinika."

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LONGS FOR PEACE, BOTH SIDES FAIL
ASQUITH ASSERTS IN SOMME BLOWS

Continued from page 1

ing in a common cause, that for the purposes of war their interests are identical and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

Dooms Turkey in Europe

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as a subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was instanced, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on unmoved and possibly even complacent.

"That," said the Premier, "is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of Germanic Turkey in Europe will mean."

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente Allied successes and said the British navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it.

With regard to the Greek situation Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies went to Salonica as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said.

Declares for Venizelos

Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures had been taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the centre of German propaganda and intrigue.

Declaring that the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier, Mr. Asquith asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller states.

"Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe and withstood the inrush of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Asquith said:

"Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organizers and fine fighters in the field. They are also, if not skilful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the Allies and capture neutral opinion."

Germany Silent on Serbia

Mr. Asquith said that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the Allies for the reconstitution and independence of Serbia.

Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, First Lord Balfour said: "It did not disturb our transport services for a moment."

Balfour said he would not assert that such a raid could be repeated but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

RUSSIAN SHIPS ACCUSED

Germans Hear That Destroyers Violated Norwegian Neutrality

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville), Nov. 9.—Reports from Christiania say that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer on November 2 shelled a German submarine while the Russian vessel was between two and a half and three miles from the Norwegian town of Homoeen, near Vardoe, and while the submarine was from three to four miles distant from the Norwegian coast.

The Norwegian government, according to the dispatch received by the Overseas News Agency, has instructed the Norwegian Minister at Petrograd to protest against this alleged violation of neutrality.

Photo by H. Brunel, Bloomington Studios.

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wire entanglements and the excavation of a tunnel, forty feet of which had been completed.

The French found essential parts of the fortress intact and that the other parts could easily be restored, despite a number of mines hastily laid by the Germans, most of which were unexploded. The Germans also left 1,000,000 rifle cartridges, many shells and grenades, two machine guns, one cannon, 2,000 rations, much canned preserves, quantities of mineral waters, medical bandages and stores.

Ever since their departure the Germans have bombarded the fort night and day.

Dead Germans lie all around. Letters found on the bodies contain strong complaints regarding the food supply of the civilian population.

Official Statements on Western Fighting

Berlin, Nov. 9.—To-day's official report says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British and French attempts to attack between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes as well as to the south of the Somme, near Pressoire, were almost without exception stifled by our curtain of fire at their inception.

Paris, Nov. 9.—To-night's official report says:

There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sallies-Saillies and south of Pressoire, in

which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm that the enemy suffered heavy losses at Sallies. The enemy artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector. Our artillery replied.

On the Somme there was great reciprocal artillery activity. Nervous German infantry asked for a large number of curtains of fire. In the evening the enemy attacked our line at Sallies-Saillies and was driven back after brief hand-to-hand fighting.

London, Nov. 9.—The official report to-night says:

This morning we discharged gas east of Arrertrieres and bombed the enemy's trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

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